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FEAST OF ST. PATRICK.

Portsmouth Hibernians Observe It
In Elaborate Manner.

Sumptuous Banquet Served In Free-
man's Hall Last Evening.

Rev. Fr. Finnegan Makes The Prin-
cipal Post-Prandial Address.

Division two, Ancient Order of Hibernians of this city, observed the feast of St. Patrick on Tuesday evening in an elaborate manner. A sumptuous banquet was served in Freeman's hall and practically every Portsmouth Hibernian was present. The friends of the order of the gentler sex also responded very generally to the invitations tendered them and several other guests partook of the good things beneath the weight of which the tables groaned. The list of viands included turkey and other cold meats, salads, pickles, olives, celery, cakes, ices and fruit. Cigars were distributed to the gentlemen at the conclusion of the banquet.

There was some disappointment on account of the inability of Mayor Doyle of Nashua and other prominent members of the order from other cities to be present, but the general enjoyment was too great to permit any lasting feeling of regret.

Across the front of the stage were placed the Stars and Stripes and the green banner of Ireland in friendly juxtaposition and it was directly beneath the flags that the speakers of the evening were stationed.

The first of these was Rev. Fr. P. J. Finnegan, who delivered an informal address of some length which considerably enhanced his already high reputation as an orator. Father Finnegan always interests his audiences and he was at his best on this occasion. He spoke with enthusiasm of the progress made by the Irish race and especially of the stalwart Americanism displayed by its representatives in this country. He stated that in the eleven years immediately following the great famine in Ireland, the people of that country to the number of two million sought homes in other lands, the great majority emigrating to the United States. As an example of their industry, he instanced the fact that these people sent back to their native land the sum of \$5,000,000 yearly, to enable their relatives and friends to follow them to America or to secure for themselves greater comforts at home. Father Finnegan quoted the statement of Senator Hoar that history contains no record of a similar achievement by the people of any race.

He referred also to the great significance of St. Patrick's day to those of Irish birth or parentage. "We try," he said, "to emulate the virtues of our patron saint." Leaving this subject, the speaker referred to the recent industrial growth of Portsmouth and described in a delightfully humorous manner, his own sensations during a ramble about the city after reading Aldrich's "An Old Town By the Sea."

"Portsmouth has changed since Aldrich wrote," he said. "Portsmouth has awakened from her long sleep and has entered upon a period of development, the end of which we cannot see."

Father Finnegan concluded his remarks by introducing Mayor George D. Marcy, who then addressed the company. Mayor Marcy warmly thanked the Hibernians for their hospitality and spoke in commendatory terms of the good work done by their order in Portsmouth. His speech was in a somewhat different vein from that of Father Finnegan, but was of a nature to hold the close attention of the large company and was accorded every demonstration of approval.

Former Mayor John Pender followed Mayor Marcy and gave a characteristic and interesting address to which all present listened with much pleasure.

St. Patrick's day, 1908, will long be remembered by the members of the local division of the Hibernian order and by all those who were priv-

ileged to be their guests on that date. No event of the kind in this city ever gave keener pleasure than the banquet and celebration of Tuesday evening.

FROM THE GRAND MASTER.

Odd Fellows' Lodges Presented With
Portraits of Joseph Kidder

Grand Master Frank L. Way has recently presented to each subordinate lodge of Odd Fellows in this state a portrait of the late grand secretary, Joseph Kidder, and the same has been received by the lodges and appropriately acknowledged. The portraits are crayon lithographs in India tint and are suitable for framing, measuring twenty-two by twenty-eight inches. Not long ago the grand master issued circular letters to the lodges, in which he called attention to the remarkable talents and abilities of Mr. Kidder, and urged the emulation of his virtues. In furtherance of this suggestion, and in appreciation of his position as head of the order in the state, Mr. Way announced his gift to the lodges.

The pictures have been forwarded to the lodges and a general response has been received, showing the appreciation of the gift, as well as their respect and love for the late grand secretary.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., March 13.

The store keepers about the village are very anxious to have the street cleaning system which street cleaning system which again set in motion. It certainly was a great improvement, and will no doubt be in working order in a few weeks.

Caucuses will be held on Friday worked so admirably last summer democrats.

Uncle John Williams was reported to be quite comfortable yesterday, but is still quite sick.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Miliken are home again after passing a few days in Boston with their son, who has been quite sick with pneumonia.

Mrs. Elmer Eaton of Cambridge, night, by both the republicans and Mass., has been passing a few days with her sister, Mrs. William Rand, Newmarket street.

John Mortimer, who has been employed on the dock at the navy yard, has concluded his duties there and with his family has returned to his former home, in West Sullivan, Me.

Miss Mabel Witham, who has been quite sick with tonsillitis for the past week, was out yesterday for the first time and will again resume her duties at Horace Mitchell's office.

Mrs. Calvin Hayes is visiting her daughter, Mrs. George Cobb, in Malden, Mass.

Charles B. Mills is moving his family into Dr. Johnson's house on Government street, recently occupied by J. C. Rundlett.

It is regrettable that after plenty of hydrants have been placed about the village, the citizens should have lost all their enthusiasm concerning the piping of the town. And where is that hose that would be so handy in case of fire?

Eastern Star this evening.

MID-LENT NEAR.

Mid-Careme, or mid-Lent, will fall on tomorrow (Thursday) and will mark the half-way point of the penitential period. After Mid-Careme, there will remain in reality only ten days for even the enjoyment of Lenten diversions, for with the coming of Passion Sunday on March 29, will begin the solemn services of Passion and Holy Week, during which, by common sense, entertaining or diversion is abandoned, even by those who are not members of the communions which observe Lent.

RACING NOTES.

Daniel Mahaney has bred his mare, Peersess, by Dexter Prince, to Baron Wilkes. Mr. Mahaney has placed a colt out of Peersess by Idolia in Hiram Tostler's hands at Readville.

The Brighton Beach grand circuit entry is rather light, but the quality is high. In the Hirma Woodruff 2.20 trotting stake of \$6,000 J. Y. G. G. comb names Allie Jay. One of those she will have to beat is Katrina G., formerly in the Maplewood farm string.

EAST OF THE SEASON.

Final Parish Reception Of North Church Society Held Tuesday Evening.

The last reception of the season of the North church parish was held in the chapel on Tuesday evening, and was very largely attended.

The interior of the chapel was transformed into the most charming of reception rooms, with handsome rugs covering the floor, portieres at the doors and windows, easy chairs and tapestry-covered divans, with tall, stately palms around the room, and handsome lamps throwing a soft light over all, giving the chapel a most artistic appearance.

There was a cordial greeting to all, by the pastor, Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, and Mrs. Thayer, who graciously received and bade all a hearty welcome.

Excellent music was rendered by the Symphony orchestra, which added greatly to the pleasure of the evening.

Delicious coffee, chocolate, assorted cake and fancy crackers were served during the evening from daintily spread tables, which were decorated with cut glass, china, silver, flowers and ferns, and were presided over by Mrs. Alfred F. Howard, Mrs. Morris C. Foye, Mrs. William H. Fay and Mrs. William Malbone.

Mrs. Thomas D. Noyes was chairman of the committee on refreshments and was ably assisted by Mrs. John G. Parsons, Mrs. Walter L. Brown and Mrs. Warren P. Webster. The social committee of the evening's entertainment included Miss Mabel Manson, Mrs. Thayer, Mrs. William J. Cater, Miss Olive Akerman, Miss Percival, Miss Mecum, Miss Susan Mathes and Miss May Lydston.

The evening was most pleasantly and socially passed by the large company present and all were sorry when this, the last of the season's receptions was over. These parish socials have been much enjoyed during the winter and have proved to be among the most enjoyable of the social events for which this parish is noted.

A SHAMEFUL ARRAIGNMENT.

Regarding what Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch, who recently canvassed this state in the interest of woman suffrage, remarked about her New Hampshire sisters upon her return to her paternal home in New York, the Nashua Press says:

It is a shameful arraignment. Mrs. Blatch ought to know that New Hampshire women are not unlike their sisters in the other original states. They are the mothers of some of the wisest men and women the country has ever known, men and women who have honored every walk and profession of life, who have done and are still doing all in the power of individuals to develop the resources of the great republic, broaden liberty and teach humanity the better way of life. That there are so few idlers among us, so few who resist the performance of plain duty in the field where the Almighty has placed them, is to their everlasting credit. Poor indeed would have been the exhibit of this country from Bunker Hill to Santiago but for the mothers of New Hampshire. Mrs. Blatch should apologize.

PETITION AGAINST IT.

A petition to be presented to the legislature for the purpose of entering the protest of Dover citizens against the proposed enactment of a license bill that would thrust license upon the cities without the local option feature is being circulated in the Cocheco city and is receiving many signatures.

BAD FOR THEIR BUSINESS.

Blacksmiths are complaining that the present "rubber tire age" is bad for their business just at this time of the year. A few years ago this was the time when nearly every owner of a carriage had to have the wheels repaired for the summer.

SWELLED THE MAIL.

Several poultry journals are sending sample copies of their papers to those interested in poultry in this vicinity. This has swelled the mail received at the local postoffice during the past few days.

Over 50 years ago. Doctors took right hold of it. Keep their hold yet. The oldest, best Sarsaparilla—Ayer's. **Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.**

CONCORD TEAM SWAMPED.

Capital City Basket Ball Five Proves
About The Easiest Ever.

The worst defeat ever sustained by a basket ball team in this city, and probably in the state, was administered to the Concord Athletic club five by Company B, on Tuesday evening, in Pelree hall. The score was 86 to 7. The Capital City men made a ridiculously poor showing and appeared to be absolutely helpless.

The score:
COMPANY B. CONCORD A. C.
Lane, lf rg Kennedy
O Lemire, rf lg, White
Blaisdell, c lg, Walters
Crompton, lg c, Tucker
A. Lemire, rg lf, Hagar

Score: Company B 86, Concord A C 7. Goals from field: O. Lemire 18, Lane 13, Blaisdell 5, A. Lemire 4, Crompton 3, Jones 2, Kennedy. Goal from foul: Jones. Referee, Newick; Marshall, timekeeper; Kiggins, scorer.

WENT TO DOVER.

Alpha Council, Royal Arcanum, Vis-
its Up River City.

Forty members of Alpha council, No 83, Royal Arcanum, went to Dover by special train on Tuesday evening in response to an invitation from Major Waldron council of that city.

The Dover council had made elaborate preparations for the event and the visitors from this city were splendidly entertained.

FAKE PIANO TUNERS.

A report has been sent to this city from Manchester to the effect that fake piano tuners have been doing the people of that town and that they have not only collected a large sum of money, but damaged a number of instruments. The matter is not one that would come under the charge of the police, but Piper and McInture of that city have taken the case into their own hands and are endeavoring to run down the would-be tuners.

It is alleged that several men have been here working for a week or more past and that several pianos have been damaged and that local tuners have been called in to repair the damage.

THINGS COMING HIS WAY.

Alfred Spinney is just now about the busiest man in Elliot. He has on hand the building of a wharf at Newmarket, replanking the Dover and Elliot bridge, building an overhead bridge in Elliot, repairing a bridge at Scotland, and taking out the timber from the old dock at the navy yard for Major Urch. Besides all this, he is building a house and will put up two more before fall. Altogether, Mr. Spinney has work enough on hand for the next six months to employ twenty-five men.

Every family should have its household medicine chest, and the first bottle in it should be Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, nature's remedy for coughs and colds.

When in Exeter

— TRY A —
DINNER
— AT THE —

SQUAMSCOTT HOUSE.

N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR
EXETER, N. H.

HUMOR FROM SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Here are some amusing "written excuses" sent to school teachers on behalf of delinquent pupils:

Dear Madam—Please excuse John for not doing his examples. He cannot understand them. His mother would help him only she cannot read or write.

His father will help him in the hereafter, only he is dead. Very respectfully,
Annie McGinn.

Another letter said:
My daughter was absent yesterday because she had the toothache, and Oblige
Mrs. A. Smithkins.

This note may not have been so much of a mistake after all:
Please excuse my son this afternoon. He is suffering from Brown Kittens.

It was not until the shining light had recovered that the teacher learned the disease was bronchitis.

Another:
Please excuse my daughter for being absent yesterday. She is troubled with her face and hasn't got nerve enough to have it extracted.

IT'S KITE TIME.

March is here, and March for the small boy means kite time. Hundreds of boys make kites of all descriptions every year, and for a month or so each spring kite flying is the great amusement of the juveniles.

There are many kinds of kites made by the small boy and the older ones, too, for that matter. The diamond kite is perhaps the most popular, and the one that is most used. While the Chinese kites may still be bought at the stores and hundreds of boys use them, every true Yankee has the ambition to make a kite of his own, that will be larger, or fly better or higher and pull harder than any other boy.

The average boy about this time of the year goes around looking for some good pieces of wood to make kites out of. Among the things which the boys do with their kites is to send messages to the moon, as it is called, and have races with their messages. The messages consist of pieces of cardboard or paper which are put on the string of the kite when it is up and the wind then takes them up the string until they are stopped by the kite, hundreds of feet up in the air.

GET TO WORK.

There has been some talk about a baseball league to include the cities of Dover, Somersworth, Rochester and Portsmouth, but as yet there has been no call for a meeting to form a league of the above cities. If a league is to be organized, it looks as if it was pretty well time to begin preliminary work. Baseball leagues are not usually organized in a minute—Foster's Democrat.

RECEIVED HONORABLE DISCHARGE.

Private John Conley, U. S. N., today received an honorable discharge from the service and left for his home in Waltham, Mass. Private Conley has many friends in this city, having been stationed at this navy yard for a number of years.

CHEMICAL CALLED OUT.

The Chemical was called out by a still alarm, shortly after one o'clock this afternoon, for a chimney fire out by the Plains, on the Peeverly Hill road. Chief Randall also went out. The damage was slight.

WANT WINTER SCHEDULE.

The milk producers of Massachusetts and New Hampshire want the winter schedule to remain in force during the coming summer.

AN EQUAL CHANCE.

THIS IS THE ONLY "HELP" THAT AMOUNTS TO ANYTHING.

The Experience of a Pennsylvania Coal Operator Who Thought Himself a Philanthropist and Regretted of Himself.

Today we are going to tell you a true story about something that lately happened in Pennsylvania.

A certain man came into possession of a coal mine—soft coal.

This man knew in a vague, general way that the coal miner has a hard time. He had heard so, but did not know the particulars. He was rather a good man. He thought he would try to do something for the benefit of the miners in his coal mine.

So he made them a model town. He built straight rows of little houses like cheap dolls' houses, exactly alike, each with the same tiny square of ground just in front, prim and rectangular.

Then he built a gaudy town hall and lyceum and a lecture hall, where learned men used to come and lecture to the miners once a week. He built a school for the children. He got Mr. Carnegie to contribute a library. He used to get singers to come now and then and sing in the lyceum.

He had other enterprises. There were many miners, and they made something of a show as a town. This man put in a gasworks and charged a good round price for gas; also for water from the waterworks that he established.

Likewise he lighted the streets with his electric light plant and charged for it. Moreover, not being, as he said, in business for his health, he conducted in his brother-in-law's name a company store and rented his houses at a rate to insure a profit on the investment.

But these were side issues and did not affect his general scheme of philanthropy and a model town in which he took great pride.

The town hall and lyceum were the centers of his joy. The rest of the town was not, as a matter of fact, much to look at, but the town hall was built of pressed red brick, and the building greatly admired the style of architecture and thought it ought to fill the miners with delight. There was a fountain in front and a band stand erected at the proprietor's expense where a band was expected to discourse sweet music.

The lecturers used to come and deliver instructive addresses of a safe kind against the dangers of socialism and pointing out the duty of gratitude to a good employer, and sometimes cooking school experts addressed the housewives on making calf's foot jelly and different ways to cook quail.

The tenants of the good man's houses were also instructed to beautify their surroundings, and once on Arbor day the little children were assembled and a gentleman from Boston gave them an address on arboriculture, and they planted a tree.

It was all very beautiful, but somehow it did not seem to go as it should, and after two or three years of experience the benevolent proprietor was disgusted. He said it was no use trying to do anything for those people. They were too ungrateful. He said:

"My son was a candidate for the legislature from this district, and what do you think the miners did? Why, they just went to the polls and voted solidly against him after all that had been done for them. Then you would think that if there was a place in the world where there would be no strikes this was the place. But it wasn't so. One of my foremen discharged a mule boy one day for impertinence, and the whole gang struck until I had to have the boy taken back. Then they all joined the miners' union, and they cared a great deal more for that than they cared about the beautiful lyceum I built. They used to meet in a barn two miles down the road on the nights I was having learned men lecture for them on instructive topics, and when the union ordered them to strike they struck and didn't care a snap about all the things I had done for them.

"Then there was trouble about the houses. Some of them didn't want to live in the company houses—said they were not slaves to be herded about and used bad language—and those that did live in the houses I built were always complaining about something. If a door came off or a roof wanted mending, you would think there was something serious. They used to make sarcastic remarks about model houses and jeer every time anything went wrong. The women used to go to the cooking lectures at first, but after a time they quit. They didn't seem to care about them. I had a clergyman come and give a series of lectures on 'Social Order,' the idea being to show how much better things are now than they used to be and how much can be done by contentment, and so on, and they interrupted him with rude questions, and the boys threw snowballs at him in the streets. I am through trying to do anything for those people. Model towns don't go with me any more. I have sold out the lyceum for a theater, and anybody can have the houses at cost and interest on the investment."

We take the space to print this little narrative because it is worth thinking about.

Of course model towns "don't go" with American workingmen. If they did, we should be back in the middle ages. Of course there are very few American workingmen willing to be treated like children. If there were many, it would not be worth while to think of better conditions.

The model town, the benevolent lyceum and the paternal interference device has been tried in many places in

this country, and we believe it has never resulted in anything but failure.

Persons that indulge in these patronizing schemes do not understand very much about the American people. If Americans generally were willing to be organized into model communities and have their ways of life regulated for them and be under hourly instruction and advice, this would never have become the greatest manufacturing nation in the world nor the American workingman famous for his skill and efficiency.

There is a certain condescension involved in the model town idea that sets an American's teeth on edge. It is a practical recognition of modern feudalism not easy to tolerate—as if the people for whom model towns are provided were unable to look out for their own interests and must have guardians from among the wise and good. In this country the public school has made most people of about the same degree of intelligence, and those that produce the wealth of the land do not usually need to be cared for by charitable idlers.

The Pennsylvania mine owner probably never thought of it, but as a matter of fact very few Americans in possession of health and their reasoning faculties need to have things done for them. They can do things for themselves. They do not need any paternal care and shepherding about. All they need is an opportunity, an equal chance in life, and they can be depended upon to take care of themselves.

In this particular instance if the mine owner had seen fit to abolish his company store and its varied and ingenious system of grand and petty larceny and had done away with the time dishonored methods of plundering practiced on the miners, he could have spared himself the expense of his lyceum and lecture hall and other improvements. The miners would have attended to those things themselves.—New York American.

A Railroad Strike in Holland.

Something unusual in the way of strikes has just occurred in Holland. It began through an engine driver, on the Hollandsche railway refusing to shunt a train into premises where the workers were already on strike. He declined to do what he called "scab work." He was discharged, but his association supported him, and all the 17,000 employees of the two great railways in the country came out as one man. Such united action has never been seen in Holland before.

The decision to stop all trains was arrived at on Friday night, Jan. 30, and on Saturday not a train was running. Curious results followed. All the stations were closed and guarded by the military, which had been hurried to the chief points, especially to Amsterdam, where the strike originated. The mails were carried in motor cars which the minister responsible for that department had called into use from private owners. One trainload of passengers on the way to Germany was delayed at Amsterdam for six hours, and the unfortunate passengers were afraid to leave the train, lest it should go on without them. Humorous incidents were not lacking. An opera company had to travel from Amsterdam to Rotterdam. They traveled part way in cabs and other vehicles. Then they got a train part of the remainder of the way, but the engine driver struck when he got some distance on, and the singers had to walk the rails to complete their journey. A crowded house awaited them, but they had neither instruments nor costumes, so they gave "Fidelio" in the clothes they had traveled in, and the music was supplied by a piano.

Late on Saturday night, the 31st, the railway companies gave in to the men, and the strike ended.—Collier's Weekly.

Selling Their Children.

The black slave of antebellum days was free to what the American laboring man is now. The black mammy never had to take her babe to the block and sell it, but that is what the American wives and mothers among the miners and other trades are forced to do. They take their offspring from their breast, carry it to the operator, the master, and say, "What will you give me for my child?" That is what is done day after day. These white slaves form a large percentage of the producing class of the country. In fact they are the producers. What about their rights?

In West Virginia you can't step on a piece of ground unless you step on an injunction. You try to cross a river, and the capitalist thrusts an injunction at you. If one half of the river belongs to the trusts, you have a right to think that the other half at least still belongs to God Almighty, but it seems this isn't true.—Mother Jones.

Pitney Is Prejudiced.

At the recent hearing in Jersey City in the suit of John Martin, a baker, of Dover, N. J., against the Retail Clerks' International Protective association, Vice Chancellor Pitney expressed the following opinion of labor unions:

"Wherever you see a labor union you expect boycotting. The labor unions have two methods of enforcing their demands—the boycott and violence. Do you suppose that that man would have been murdered at Waterbury yesterday if it had not been for the influence of a labor union? Nobody believed in Mitchell out in Pennsylvania when he said that the miners' organization was not responsible for the violence there."

Labor in Politics.

At the recent election held at Lindsay, Ontario, the trade unionists elected their candidate for mayor and seven aldermen.

The English Gas Workers' union has decided by a vote of 11,743 to 1,687 to assess each member 8 cents a year to send one of its members to parliament.

MAY WE NOT LEARN?

WILL THE REIGN OF BANDITISM TEACH US NOTHING?

Shall the Many Dwell in Poverty While the Few Live in Luxury? Questions Asked by Rev. J. W. Malcolm of Cleveland.

On a recent Sunday Rev. J. W. Malcolm, pastor of the First Congregational church of Franklin avenue, Cleveland, gave a powerful address on the present social conditions. In part he said:

"The present coal robbery of this country is one of the most cruel outrages ever perpetrated upon the human race. It may, however, become one of the greatest blessings. It may be such an eye opener and education as we have never had before. It may enable our people to see clearly the danger that threatens their liberties and arouse their determination to break the bonds that are tightening upon them. If so, then all the suffering which has been imposed upon them shall become an unspeakable blessing. But if when the weather grows warm and soothing they shall forget and fall into their old ruts of thinking and voting then all their suffering shall have been in vain, for every great oppression of a people either disheartens and makes them more willing slaves or arouses them to confront the tyrant.

"It would seem that the lessons of the reign of this banditism and robbery have been so awful that no victim of it could ever forget or the dullest intellect fail to see its significance. For years we have been hearing from all quarters that private combinations of capital could produce cheaper and transport things more rapidly for us than the city or the state. The people believed this and therefore have been trusting to these concerns to handle their great public utilities, such as coal, gas, oil and the like, for them. Now what do we see? Why, we see that if these vast combines can produce and transport more cheaply than the state they have not done it and will not do it for the good of the people, but for an enormous profit for themselves and at a terrible cost to the people.

"We have been hearing for years that if the state were to take charge of these great public utilities, such as the railroad, mines, etc., it would corrupt the state and trench on a plundering class in power that could never be dislodged. Now, what does such a claim as this mean? It means that the people who make it have an axe to grind. It means that they are unpatriotic; that they distrust the ability of the government to care for its citizens without these all-wise outside organizations. It means that they assume the role of prophets and prophecy evil of the state and measure the corn of the government in their own fraudulent measure. Now, the question is, Will they continue to make these outrageous claims any longer in the face of existing conditions, and will the people listen to their stories any longer?

"Can any change that we may make bring things to a worse pass than they are at this hour? Can there be greater corruption than now exists? Wages advancing a little and the necessities of life—food, rent and fuel—climbing skyward, leaving the people on an average 33 per cent worse off than they were before and the city and state called upon to bear the burden of poverty and crime brought about by this very scheme which clamors for perpetuation, is about as bad as we can well imagine.

"It has been figured out by high and competent Christian scholars that in New York city alone there are 100,000 fallen women and that 80 per cent of these are earning a livelihood by their shame because of the impossibility under our present economic regulations to earn enough to support themselves by other ways. Following the same methods of computation, it would appear that there are about 12,000 such fallen ones in our own city, about 9,600 of whom are forced to such a life because they find it impossible to earn a living in any other manner under the present conditions and methods of society.

"Now, is it possible that there are yet men who will in the face of these facts and 10,000 others equally sad stand up and plead for the continuation of present conditions and the methods which have produced them?

"Is it settled that two-thirds of the citizens of this great community must forever live on the verge of serfdom and in the fear of want? Is there a decree registered anywhere that a few should dwell in luxury and the many wear their lives out in penury?

"The dream of the better day is in our own air. The old yoke galls the neck of toll, the people are restless, all are looking for juster methods. Terrible crime, crookedness and shame trouble the thoughtful. The unsafety of life causes the opulent to reflect, the thought of a change stirs the heart of the millions, the people catch a glimpse of the way to claim their own, and the trusts, concentrative confederations, as well as all the pain and shame, poverty and crime which our existing regime has produced, are all working together more than anything else to bring this to pass.

"No one dreams that public ownership or control of public utilities or any method of co-operation will change men or women to saints or usher in a millennium. These changes can only make moral advancement possible by removing the impassable barriers. Temptation and struggle up to a certain point aid development. Beyond that point they destroy. We would remove these things which destroy."

Child Labor in South Carolina.

After May 1, 1908, no child under ten years of age will be allowed to work in a textile manufactory or the mines of South Carolina.

THAT INJUNCTION.

Two Eminent Jurists Who Say Judge Adams Exceeded His Authority.

"We will raze the whirlwind some day from the seeds so sown."

Such was the declaration of Judge Murray F. Tuley of Chicago in commenting upon the injunction issued by Judge Adams of the federal court in St. Louis directed against the union men employed by the Wabash railroad.

"I am not surprised at any injunction of any kind being issued," he continued, "I regret it because I believe that the issuing of such writs of injunction brings the administration of justice into contempt. It breeds discontent.

"The day may come in the not distant future when the working classes will have political control and will appoint judges who will also issue writs of injunction—in their favor. I see no reason why a writ of injunction should not as well be issued against a railroad enjoining it from discharging any employee or from failing to pay such employee a certain fixed rate of wages. It would be no greater departure from the true principles that ought to govern when issuing such writs.

"We judges are getting to be the whole thing in government. We are preaching a condition that will be without precedent in the history of the world, in which the governing power will be exercised by the judges, with the executives and legislators as mere figureheads in carrying on the government. It is time to call a halt."

Judge Tuley has been thirty years on the bench and is famous as a jurist, sage and philosopher.

Judge William M. Springer of Washington says: "It has been settled by the highest courts in the country by numerous decisions, and the doctrine is no longer controverted, that workmen or employees possess the right to quit work singly or in a body by preconcert of agreement, provided only that they do not interfere with the rights of others, whether coemployees, employers or the public.

"They have a right to seek an increase in wages by all peaceable means, and meetings and combinations to that end if unaccompanied by threats, violence, disorder or attempts to coerce are lawful. They may agree in a body that they will not work below certain rates, and a strike to this end, unaccompanied by any of the foregoing elements, is not an offense.

"The doctrine laid down by the New York courts is this: 'The law permits workmen at least within a limited territory to combine together and by peaceable means to seek any legitimate advantage in their trade. The increase of wages is such an advantage. The right to combine involves of necessity the right to persuade all collaborators to join in the action.

"This right to persuade collaborators involves the right to persuade new employees to join the combination. This is but a corollary of the 'right of combination.' It is a well recognized doctrine that the right to issue temporary injunctions should be exercised with great caution and never except in case of urgent necessity and where the acts enjoined are unlawful or amount to a nuisance."

"Applying the law as above stated to the language of the injunction issued by Judge Adams, it clearly appears that he has exceeded his authority. The parties against whom the injunction was directed were the authorized representatives of the firemen and trainmen of the railroad company. They had a right as such agents to order a strike. In doing this they were merely exercising the authority conferred on them by their collaborators.

"They also had the right to persuade their collaborators to desert from work, and they had the lawful right to induce their collaborators and new employees by all peaceable means to desert from work. Hence in so far as Judge Adams sought by injunction to prevent such acts he exceeded his authority."

Big Bosses' Organization.

A movement is on foot for the organization of employers throughout the country for the purpose of counteracting the influence of the vast labor union interests. The magnitude of the undertaking can hardly be overestimated. It is designed to take in all of the leading employers of labor in the entire United States, and not only are strikes included in the general programme, but the eight hour day, which is so dear to the labor heart, is also one of the objects of consideration. It is proposed to organize the employers on exactly the same basis as the employed and to fight fire with fire. The unique idea of taking the principles of the labor organizations and reversing them for use by capital has been under discussion for some time.

International For Hod Carriers.

A convention for the purpose of forming an international union of hod carriers and building laborers, to be affiliated with the A. F. of L., will be held in Washington about the middle of April. This was decided on by President Gompers when in Chicago recently, and the Chicago men have promised to start the union with 8,000. There is at present a national union of building laborers, but it does not include the large cities, nor is it affiliated with the A. F. of L. One of its organizers is now in this city trying to start a local union, but is meeting with poor success.

Machinists Meet in May.

By referendum vote it has been decided that a convention of the International Association of Machinists shall be held in Milwaukee next May. Several matters of importance will come before the association, among them the revision of the general laws, strengthening its lines financially and inaugurating a shorter workday in the machine shops of the various railroads.

THE U. P. TROUBLE.

A LONG STRIKE, WITH THE END NOT YET IN SIGHT.

Principal Causes of the Difficulty. Gains For the Cause of Unionism. Recognition, at Least, Secured. Strikers Firm, With Solid Ranks.

The outlook for a settlement of the strike of the union machinists, boiler makers and blacksmiths of the Union Pacific Railroad company is regarded as discouraging, both the strikers and the officials of the railroad refusing to yield one iota, says the Washington Star. The difficulty began June 4 last, since which time it has grown in bitterness, and indications warrant the prediction that it will continue in force for several months to come—perhaps until next June.

This strike has attracted widespread attention, not only among the respective crafts involved, but among the rank and file of organized labor generally. It has thoroughly tested the strength of labor unionism and it is claimed, proved that "in union there is strength." The officials of the International Association of Machinists, who are located in this city, the International Union of Boiler Makers and Shipbuilders and the Brotherhood of Blacksmiths are naturally concerned, workmen to the number of 1,000 affiliated with those organizations being involved in the difficulty.

According to statements of the officials of the machinists' union, the strikers have not manifested the slightest desire to yield to their employers and are, as a body, firmer today than at the time the strike was inaugurated. The workmen affected by the difficulty are paid weekly strike benefits by their respective international bodies and are receiving financial aid from other organizations and those persons who are in sympathy with them.

From a labor viewpoint it cannot be said that the difficulty has not been productive of good. When the strike was inaugurated, the railroad officials were lost, it is said, to recognize the union employee when considering the affairs of the company, but they finally relented and extended the hand of fellowship to the officials of the international labor unions with which the strikers are affiliated and made known their desire to have the difficulty adjudicated. Subsequently there have been several conferences between the strike leaders and the officials of the railroad, but at none could the conference agree upon any definite plan. A conference was recently held in Omaha, the strikers being represented by men of their immediate organization and several of the international officers of the various bodies. The latter were present in response to an invitation extended to them by the railroad officials at a previous meeting. This last conference was also productive of no agreement, both parties remaining steadfast to their convictions, and as a result the trouble is in a very entangled state.

The principal causes of the strike are that the union officials are unalterably opposed to the premium system of work, the men preferring to labor by the day; that the strikers believe they should receive an advance in salary of at least 15 per cent; that a new system of shop rules should be framed and regulations as to the number of apprentices that should be employed be established.

According to an official of the machinists' association, the railroad men are desirous of inaugurating the premium system, which has been the topic of much discussion at all the conferences, and have expressed a willingness to grant the increase of pay and to frame a new set of shop rules and regulations regarding the employment of apprentices upon the condition that the strikers shall acquiesce in so far as the premium system is concerned.

The officials of the machinists offer several objections to the premium system, the principal one being that it tends to urge men to produce to their utmost capacity and ability, thus rapidly wearing them out mentally and physically and in the end to suffer a reduction in wages. It is declared that as the men increase their output the rate of pay agreed upon, as has been done, it is declared, in instances wherein the premium system has been practiced. The union officials also point out that in hurrying to make large pay the work turned out by the men would not be of as fine a quality as produced under the present method.

In other words, the labor leaders declare that there is no stability or reliability in the system proposed, for where men have labored under the premium plan there has been a continual change in wages and conditions, a workman having no knowledge from day to day what his income will be the following day.

Another Big Chicago Union.

Fourteen Chicago freight handlers' unions have formed the Shipping Trades federation. It will control more than 20,000 men, most of whom are preparing to demand shorter hours and an increased wage. Its members are employed by wholesale houses, railroads and boat lines.

The central body will take up all matters of dispute between employers and employees for adjustment. William W. Murray of the railway expressmen is the president.

Cheap Labor in Canada.

Hordes of Chinese were brought into Canada to complete the Underdonk section of the Canadian Pacific railway, says a Toronto paper. After the railway was built most of these Chinese stayed in the country. These formed large re-enforcements to the cheap labor which has always been the curse of British Columbia and tropic which that province is suffering today.

PORTSMOUTH Electric Railway

Time-Table in Effect Daily, Commencing September 17, 1902.

Main Line.
Leave Market Square for Ryer Beach and Little Bear's Head at 7:05 a. m., 8:05 and hourly until 7:05 p. m. For Ryer Beach only at 7:30 a. m., 8:30 a. m. and 10:05 p. m. For Little Bear's Head only at 8:05 a. m., 9:05 p. m., 1:05, 5:05, 7:05, 8:05 and 9:05 p. m. Cars make close connection for North Hampton.
Returning—Leave Junction with E. H. & A. St. Ry. at 8:05 a. m., 9:05 and hourly until 9:05 p. m. Leave Ryer Beach at 7:10 a. m., 7:30 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 10:10 p. m. and 10:30 p. m.

Plains Loop.
Up Middle street and up Islington street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at 10:35 and 11:05.

Christian Shore Loop.
Up Islington street and down Market street—Leave Market Square at 6:35 a. m., 7:05, 7:35 and hourly until 10:05 p. m. and at 10:35 and 11:05.

*Omitted Sundays.
*Omitted holidays.
*Saturdays only.

D. J. FLANDERS,
Gen'l Pass' and Ticket Agent.
WINSLOW T. PERKINS,
Superintendent.

PORTSMOUTH KITTERY AND YORK STREET RAILWAY

WINTER TIME TABLE.

In Effect Nov. 5, 1902.

To Portsmouth—From York Beach 5:45, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45, 11:15, 12:45, 2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 6:45, 8:15, 9:45.
To York Beach—From Portsmouth first car through to York Beach leaves at 7:00, 8:30, 10:00, 11:30, 1:00, 2:30, 4:00, 5:30, 7:00, 8:30, 10:00.
Mail and express car, week days—Leaves York Beach for Portsmouth at 7:30 a. m. and 3:30 p. m. Leave Portsmouth for York at 10:55 a. m. and 1:55 p. m.
*Cancelled Sunday.
Notice—The ferry leaves Portsmouth 5 minutes before the even hour and half hour.
For special and extra cars address W. G. MELOON, Gen. Man.

Kittery & Eliot Street Railway Co.

Leaves Greenacre, Eliot—6:10, 6:45, 7:15, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 a. m., 12:10, 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:10, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10, 12:10 p. m.
*Leaves Ferry Landing, Kittery—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30 p. m.
Sunday—First trip from Greenacre, 10 a. m.
*Ferry leaves Portsmouth five minutes earlier.
*Leaves Staples' Store, Eliot.
*To Kittery and Kittery Point only.
*Runs to Staples' store only.
Fares—Portsmouth to South Eliot 10 cts., house No. 7, 5 cts.; South Eliot school house No. 7 to Greenacre 5 cts.
Tickets for sale at T. F. Staples & Co's, Eliot, and T. E. Wilson's, Kittery.

U. S. Navy Yard Ferry.

TIME TABLE.

October 1 Until April 1.

Leaves Navy Yard—8:20, 8:40, 9:15, 10:10, 10:30, 11:45 a. m., 1:35, 2:00, 3:00, 4:05, 5:00, 5:50, 7:45 p. m. Sundays, 10:00, 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 12:35 p. m. Holidays, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m.
Leaves Portsmouth—8:30, 8:50, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m., 12:15, 1:45, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:00, 10:00 p. m. Sundays 10:07 a. m., 12:05, 12:25, 12:45 p. m. Holidays, 10:00, 11:00 a. m., 12:00 p. m.
*Wednesdays and Saturdays.
GEORGE F. F. WILDE,
Captain, U. S. N., Captain of the Yard.
Approved: J. J. READ,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N., Commandant.

Gray & Prime.

OTTO COKE

The Ideal Winter Fuel.

111 Market St.

TELEPHONE 8

PORTSMOUTH & MAINE RAILROAD

EASTERN DIVISION.

Winter Arrangements in Effect October 12, 1902.
Trains Leave Portsmouth
For Boston—3:47, 7:20, 8:15, 10:53 a. m., 2:21, 5:00, 7:28 p. m. Sunday, 3:47, 8:00 a. m., 2:21, 5:00 p. m.
For Portland—9:55, 10:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:22, 8:45, 9:15 p. m. Sunday, 9:30, 10:45 a. m., 8:45, 9:15 p. m.
For Wells Beach—9:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:22 p. m. Sunday, 9:30 a. m.
For Old Orchard and Portland—9:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:22 p. m. Sunday, 9:30 a. m.
For North Conway—9:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:22 p. m. Sunday, 9:30 a. m.

For Dover—4:50, 9:45 a. m., 12:16, 2:40, 5:22, 8:47 p. m. Sunday, 8:20, 10:48 a. m., 8:47 p. m.
For North Hampton and Hampton—7:20, 8:15, 10:53 a. m., 5:00 p. m. Sunday, 8:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.
For Greenfield—7:20, 8:15, 10:53 a. m., 5:00 p. m. Sunday, 8:00 a. m., 5:00 p. m.

Trains for Portsmouth

Leave Boston—7:30, 9:00, 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 4:15, 7:00, 7:40 p. m. Sunday, 8:20, 9:00 a. m., 6:30, 7:00, 7:40 p. m.
Leave Portland—1:50, 9:00, a. m., 12:45, 6:00 p. m. Sunday, 50 a. m., 12:45, 5:00 p. m.
Leave North Conway—7:25, a. m., 4:15 p. m.

Leave Rochester

7:19, 9:41, a. m., 3:50, 6:25 p. m. Sunday, 7:00 a. m.
Leave Somersworth—6:35, 7:32, 10:00 a. m., 4:05, 6:50 p. m.
Leave Hampton—9:22, 11:50 a. m., 2:13, 4:59, 3:10 p. m. Sunday, 10:06 a. m., 7:59 p. m.
Leave North Hampton—9:28, 11:55 a. m., 2:19, 5:05, 6:21 p. m. Sunday, 10:12 a. m., 8:05 p. m.
Leave Greenfield—9:35 a. m., 12:01, 2:25, 5:11, 6:27 p. m.

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For Portsmouth and Portsmouth's Interests

You want local news? Read the Herald
We have local news than all other local papers combined. Try it

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1908.

A BATTLESHIP "NEW HAMPSHIRE."

Each member of the New Hampshire delegation in congress has received from the secretary of the navy a letter in which he explains why no one of the battleships authorized by the late congress can be named New Hampshire, as requested by the delegation. One reason is that the president, who has the final say in the matter of naming the big ships, had promised the Vermont delegation to give one of them the name of that state before the application of the New Hampshire delegation was made, and he did not think that two New England states should be included in one authorization of names. Another is, that the president "was inclined to view the Kearsarge as the practical equivalent of a battleship named after New Hampshire," as she "has always been considered practically a New Hampshire ship, and in the public mind has been associated with that state," and the gift to the Kearsarge came from citizens of New Hampshire.

So did a similar gift to the Alabama come from citizens of New Hampshire, but the Alabama was certainly not the practical equivalent of a battleship named in honor of New Hampshire.

The battleship Kearsarge was not named in honor of New Hampshire, but, as the Congressional Record shows, in honor of the sloop-of-war of the same name, which destroyed the famous Confederate cruiser Alabama. And the first Kearsarge was not named in honor of New Hampshire. She was named by a Portsmouth-born lady, a daughter of former Governor Levi Woodbury, and wife of Gustavus V. Fox, assistant secretary of the navy during the Civil war, after a New Hampshire mountain that she much admired.

This first Kearsarge was but one of scores of little gunboats built at that time, and named after rivers and mountains and lakes, and towns and cities and Indian chieftains; and she would long ago have dropped out of the world's record but for the fact that she was one of the combatants in the naval duel ever fought, and that she sank her antagonist, and that for years been the terror of the seas.

But the secretary's letter intimates that if the New Hampshire delegation make application to have a battleship named after their state, the request will probably be complied with, and that the last New England state to be thus honored may have to wait more than a year or so longer. He does not think that because there is an old, unserviceable wooden hulk bearing the name of New Hampshire still carried on the navy list, the only one of the original thirteen states that has never had its name given to an effective fighting ship should be longer ignored; and as the New Hampshire delegation will at once file this request as suggested by the secretary, it now seems likely that New Hampshire will at last, after waiting 125 years, be allowed a representative in the battle

line of the navy without having to wait for Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona to be thus honored first.

CHILI AND THE "DOCTRINE"

Many presumably intelligent South Americans appear to be as hopelessly muddled in regard to the intent and scope of the Monroe doctrine as many European statesmen have been, and as some of them still are. Chili is the most progressive of the South American republics; Valparaiso is the metropolis of Chili, and the Herald is the leading paper of Valparaiso. The conductors of such a paper should by this time have something near a correct idea of what the Monroe doctrine means, but in a recent issue the Herald said:

"South America ought to quietly notify the United States that she does not seek the Monroe doctrine's protection, but her own. She should also notify Europe thus: 'We cannot decorously continue to be regarded as Turks. That is to say, we are not outside the international law practiced by the greater powers among themselves.' It is our paramount duty to place ourselves in a worthy position before the world. South America ought to renounce the invisible benefits of the so-called doctrine."

The Herald writer evidently thinks the "so-called doctrine" was conceived and formulated, and has been maintained for more than three-quarters of a century, for the special benefit and protection of the South American republics; and he would have them now renounce the aforesaid benefits and protection, and go it alone, so to speak, in the game of world politics. South America can give the United States any notification it chooses, in regard to the Monroe doctrine; but it cannot set the doctrine aside, any more than Europe can. As its primary aim and intent was the protection of this country from European aggression, and the protection which is undeniably afforded the South American republics has been merely incidental, it would not be abandoned by the United States even though every South American republic should serve notification that its protection was no longer desired. If they are tired of it, this country is not; and if they think they can get on all right without it, this country thinks it still of vital importance. They were not consulted in regard to its promulgation, their aid has never been asked to sustain it, and their disapproval of it now would not cause its abandonment.

As a fact, not one of them—not even Chili—would be willing to have this country give it up; they all know that it has saved them from loss of territory, although it has not protected them—as it was never intended to protect them—from being called to account for violations of international law, and they will continue to rely upon it until they become many times stronger and better governed than they are now or ever have been.

ALWAYS IN SIGHT

Crowded street. People passing by. Old and young. All eager about their own affairs and always somebody in plain sight who needs Scott's Emulsion.

Now it's that white-haired old man; weak digestion and cold body. He needs Scott's Emulsion to warm him, feed him, and strengthen his stomach.

See that pale girl? She has thin blood. Scott's Emulsion will bring new roses to her face.

There goes a young man with narrow chest. Consumption is his trouble. Scott's Emulsion softens ragged lungs and increases flesh and strength. And here's a poor, sickly little child. Scott's Emulsion makes children grow—makes children happy.

IT MATTERS NOT

How Sick You Are or How Many Physicians Have Failed to Help You.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy will Cure You if a Cure is Possible.

Doctors are not infallible and there are many instances where they have decided a case was hopeless and then the patients astonished everyone by getting well and the sole cause of their cure was Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. A case in point is that of James Lettuce of Canajoharie, N. Y., who writes:

"Some years ago I was attacked with pain in my back and side that were fearful in the extreme. I could not control my kidneys at all and what came from them was mucous and bloody. I was in a terrible state and suffered intensely. A prominent physician of Albany, N. Y., decided that an operation was all that would save me. I dreaded that and commenced to take Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. I felt better almost instantly. When I had taken about two bottles, the flow from the bladder was much clearer, the pain stopped, and I was saved from the surgeon's knife and am now well."

Dr. W. H. Morse, the famous physician of Westfield, N. J., has this to say of this great medicine:

"I have known it to cure chronic inflammation of the kidneys, where the attending physician pronounced the case incurable. No form of kidney, liver, bladder or blood disease, or the distressing sicknesses so common to women, can long withstand the great curative power of this famous specific. Its record of cures has made it famous in medical circles everywhere."

It is for sale by all druggists in the New 50 Cent Size and the regular \$1.00 size bottles—less than a cent a dose.

Sample bottles enough for trial, free, for mail. Dr. David Kennedy Corporation, Rondout, N. Y.

Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy cures all forms of kidney, bladder and blood diseases.

PENCIL POINTS.

It is up to the dime novelist to solve the Burdick mystery.

A Massachusetts clergyman asserts that when the trolley comes in, religion goes out. This may be true, in Massachusetts, but the value to a community of the religion that can't face a trolley car may be questioned.

Prof. Hollis' opposition to football will not decrease Harvard's anxiety to beat Yale next fall.

Castro wins all the victories, but the Venezuelan rebellion obstinately refuses to stay put down.

According to the opinion of the sage of Lincoln, the democratic party is composed of William J. Bryan.

It is said that Thomas Loftin Johnson is still living, but the world receives little intimation of the fact.

The statement that there is work enough in America for everyone fails to interest a good many people.

It would be a dull season, indeed, when neither Macedonia nor China could furnish a well developed war rumor.

It's easy to be optimistic with a pocket full of money, but when you get down to your last nickel it's a different thing.

The young American who plays football will compare pretty favorably with the Frenchman, Spaniard and Hungarian who doesn't.

If you should ask the average democratic senator why he opposed the Panama canal treaty, his answer would probably be, "Because."

When Miss Alice Thaw of Pittsburg weds the Earl of Yarmouth, Alice's papa will of course be expected to thaw out his cash box.

Some men worry a great deal more about economic conditions than about the quality and quantity of the bread and butter provided for their families.

The United States is to be connected by cable with Celebes, the Pelew Islands and Yap. Very interesting, we're sure; and now perhaps someone will tell us where those places are.

It seems as if American missionaries might find work enough to do at home and thus avoid taking the long chances involved in an attempt to convert the gentle people of Morocco or China.

NOT ESPECIALLY RARE.

A correspondent of the Boston Transcript makes this query. "I should like to know something of the rarity of a 'Breeches Bible' printed by Barker in 1610."

The reply is as follows: "The 'Breeches Bible' is not especially rare. Some months ago a good copy was quoted at \$10."

Many of the shore cottages that were undermined by the first storms of the winter have been repaired in a substantial manner and are better than before.

HAPPENINGS IN EXETER.

Warrant Posted For Annual Meeting Of New Parish.

Academy Athletics Will Try To Lower Thousand Yard Record.

Budget of Other Timely Topics From Our Special Correspondent.

Exeter, March 17.

The assessors of the new parish, John G. Gilman, William P. Chadwick and Harlan P. Amen, have posted the warrant for the annual meeting. It is called for March 13 at 7.30 o'clock. The warrant is as follows:

Article 1. To choose a moderator to preside at the meeting.
Article 2. To choose a clerk for the ensuing year.
Article 3. To choose an assessor for three years.
Article 4. To choose agents for the coming year.
Article 5. To transact any other business that may lawfully come before the meeting.

A very sad death was that of Alice, wife of John T. Kane, which occurred at her home on Gill street this noon, after a lingering illness with consumption. Mrs. Kane was born in Epping. She is survived by her husband, three sisters, and two young children, a boy and a girl.

Tomorrow afternoon on the board track in the rear of the gymnasium C. F. Moore, J. B. Blethen and K. B. Fox will each attempt to lower the Exeter record in the 1000-yard run.

An interesting event promised for tomorrow afternoon is the track meet between the Western and Empire clubs of the academy.

Tomorrow evening Side Tracked comes to the opera house.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rockingham Building association called for this morning at ten o'clock, was postponed as there was no quorum present.

Under the auspices of Gilman grange, a pleasing entertainment will be given in Unity hall on the evening of April 9.

A. M. Trefethen is confined to his home on High street with the grip.

Charles Annis of Portland, Me., was a visitor in Exeter today.

At last night's meeting of Gilman grange sixteen candidates were initiated.

The marriage of Frank J. Donovan and Miss Alice M. Trumbell, both of Lowell, Mass., was solemnized today by Rev. A. E. Woodsum of the Baptist church.

Mildred Holland's attraction—The Lily and the Prince—at Portsmouth, tomorrow evening, will be well attended by Exeter people.

The inventories were distributed around town today.

The county commissioners held a regular meeting here today.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The following are late naval orders:

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, home to await orders.

Captain E. K. Cole, from Cavite station to Yokohama hospital.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. L. Benton, to Cavite station.

Commander C. E. Calahan, from the Naval Academy to duty in connection with fitting out the Cleveland, and to command that vessel when commissioned.

Commander C. J. Badger, from the compass office, bureau of equipment, to the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant O. D. Duncanson, when discharged from the naval hospital, New York, granted one month's sick leave.

Lieutenant E. T. Witherspoon, from the Philippine longitudinal expedition to the Yorktown.

Lieutenant P. N. Olmsted, from the Yorktown home.

Surgeon F. A. Hesler, from Cavite station to Yokohama hospital.

Gunner G. D. Johnstone, from the Raleigh to the Maine.

Acting Gunner D. Geary, from the Siren to the Raleigh.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

The cruiser San Francisco, which received extensive repairs in the navy yard at Norfolk, has gone to Newport News preparatory to making a cruise to the Caribbean Sea. It is expected she will ultimately join the European squadron. Captain Asa Walker of this city is in command of the San Francisco.

The Maine is at Culebra, the May-

flower at Washington, the Prairie at San Juan and the Hartford at Mobile.

The Oregon has left Woosung for Hong Kong; the Detroit and the Fortune, Punta Arenas for Talcahuano, and the Dolphin, Key West for Havana.

The Standish is at Norfolk, the Gloucester at Paramaribo, the Wilmington at Shanghai and the San Francisco, the Puritan and the Peoria at Newport News.

MARCH MAGAZINES.

Country Life in America.

The March number of Country Life in America is a notable one. It is called the "Gardening Manual," and is a double number of about 100 pages. The illustrations which accompany nearly all of the many articles and sketches are superb. The various departments of gardening are covered by timely and practical articles, written by experts. The editor, Prof. L. H. Bailey, writes of "The Home Garden." William Berbeck describes how he made "A Japanese Garden in an American Yard." Warren H. Mannix explains "How to Make a Formal Garden." Two especially valuable contributions are "The Home Vegetable Garden," T. Grenier; and "A Garden Twenty Feet Square," by Katherine E. Megee. The subject of school gardens is discussed at some length in an article by the editor on "The New Movement," and "A Successful School Garden," by Miss Jean E. Davis. The editor gives many timely hints in his article on "Spring Work." W. C. Egan has a delightful article on "Why and How I Made My Country Home." Other contributions of value are: "Wild Flowers for the Home Window," "My Back-Yard Fruit Garden," "The Home Raspberry Garden," and "How to Save a Tree in the Road."

Woman's Home Companion.

The March Woman's Home Companion brings with it a breath of spring. Ernest Harold Baynes has a pleasing article, profusely illustrated, on "Early Wild Flowers." There are also five pages devoted to the spring fashions, and in the household departments are articles on spring cleaning, gardening, etc. In this number appear the opening chapters of Eden Philpott's serial, "The Farm of the Dagger." The concluding chapters are given of the exciting adventures connected with "The Flight of Fenella." Another fiction contribution is a charming story, entitled, "The Steerage Passenger," by Frederick M. Smith. This number is noteworthy in the matter of special features, among which are noted: "How Modern Science Proves the Bible True," "What the Baptists Are Doing to Better Mankind," "How a Great City is Kept Clean," and "Della, Daughter of Mary." The regular departments were never more interesting and helpful than this month, and go far towards making this magazine such a favorite with the feminine world.

The Architectural Record.

This magazine for March presents a large number of richly illustrated papers, including the following: "Medicinal Tombs," Caryl Coleman; "Portrait Statuettes," Frederic Lees; "The Street Plan of a City's Business District," Charles Milford Robinson; "A French Academy for Students," Pierre Calmettes; "Informal Outdoor Art," H. A. Caparn; "Loie Fuller in French Sculpture," Claude Anet; and "Applegarth," J. Lawrence Aspinwall. Herbert Croly contributes an exceedingly interesting article on "New York as a Metropolis." The illustrations which appear in this magazine will rank with the best in current publications. This magazine cannot fail to be of much value to all interested in architecture.

Itchiness of the skin, horrible plague. Most everybody afflicted in one way or another. Only one safe, never failing cure—Doan's Ointment. At any drug store, 50 cents.

PREACHING HARMONY.

Senator Foraker Says That Democrats Are Perfecting Organization.

Senator Foraker has called public attention to the fact of the approach of the next national campaign. In speaking of the democratic candidacy of M. E. Ingalls for mayor of Cincinnati, Senator Foraker says that all over the country the democrats are everywhere preaching harmony and perfecting their organization and that nominations for the local spring elections throughout the country have been made with reference to the greater contests in the state and nation that are immediately to follow. Senator Foraker points out that if Mr. Ingalls is elected mayor, he is in line for the governorship of Ohio and then the presidency.



PERRY DAVIS' Painkiller
Instantly relieves sprains, strains and bruises. Take no substitute.
25c. and 50c. bottles.

W. E. Paul RANGES

PARLOR STOVES

KITCHEN FURNISHING GOODS

Everything to be found in a First-Class Kitchen Furnishing Store, such as Tinware (both grades), Enamelled Ware (both grades), Nickel Ware, Wooden Ware, Cutlery, Lamps, Oil Heaters, Carpet Sweepers, Washing Machines, Wringers, Cake Closets, Lunch Boxes, etc.

Many useful articles will be found on the 5c and 10c counters.

Please consider that in this line

will be found some of the

Most Useful and Acceptable Holiday Gift

39 to 45 Market Street

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR AND TURFING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order much lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be entrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turning and grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of bodies in addition to work at the cemeteries he will do turning and grading in the city at short notice.

Cemetery lots for sale, also Loans and Turf. Orders left at his residence, corner of Richards avenue and North street, or by mail, or left with Oliver W. Hamlen, corner to S. S. Fletcher at Market street, will receive prompt attention to
M. J. GRIFFIN.

OLD PICTURES WANTED of George Washington; also old American historical pictures; high prices paid. Give name of engraver and date of publishing; also any other information appearing on picture. United Publishing House, P. O. Box 751, New York. 1725, ca. 1011

INSURANCE—Strong companies and low rates. When placing your insurance remember the old adage, "Insure with the best." Call on J. E. Smith. 47, cashier

YOU can buy your Sunday's dinner as cheap as W. E. Smith's at any place in the city. We make special prices on every Saturday.

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Vice Pres. James Lyons;
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Composed of delegates from all the local unions. A. O. H. hall, first and last Thursday of each month.

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Meets in Hibernian hall first and third Sundays of each month.

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Meets 38 Market street, first Monday of the month.

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Meets first and third Thursdays of the month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

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Pres. Frank Dennett;
Sec. Sec. John Parsons.
Meets in G. A. R. hall, second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

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Pres. Jere Coultis;
Sec. Michael Layden.
Meets first and third Wednesdays of each month in Longshoremen's hall, Market street.

BOTTLERS.

Pres. Dennis E. Drislane;
Sec. Eugene Sullivan.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month at Palace hall, High street.

BREWERY WORKERS.

Pres. Albert Adams;
Sec. Sec. Richard P. Fullam;
Fin. Sec. John Connell.
Meets second and fourth Thursdays of the month, at 38 Market street.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Pres. Charles E. Whitehouse;
Sec. James E. Chickering.
Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in Red Men's hall.

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION NO. 14.

Pres. James H. Cogan;
Fin. Sec. W. S. Wright;
Treas. Edward Amerson.
Meet in U. V. U. hall every second Thursday of the month.

Professional Cards.

C. D. HINMAN, D. D. S.
DENTAL ROOMS, 10 MARKET SQUARE
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Annual Clearance Sale of Men's Suits to close all broken lines.
Extra Quality and Finely Made Suits at \$7.75 and \$10.50 in Men's Sizes, and a lot of Boys' Long Pant Suits at \$5.00, to close out before stock account.

HENRY PEYSER & SON.

Senate Finally Passes Panama Canal Treaty.

On The Final Vote The Opposition Is Triumphant.

Seventy-Three Affirmatives And Only Five Negatives Recorded.

Washington, March 17.—Without dotting an "i" or crossing a "t" and without changing a single punctuation mark, the senate today voted to ratify the treaty with the republic of Colombia for the construction of the isthmian canal. When the final test came, the opposition to the treaty was of the most trifling character, seventy-three affirmative votes being recorded, while but five senators voted in the negative.

The senate was in executive session when the vote was taken, so that only the senators themselves and a few trusted employes were present.

When the senate adjourned at seven o'clock tonight it was the general belief that the extra business of the session would be completed in time for final adjournment tomorrow night. Some persons, however, believe that the end of the session will be delayed twenty-four hours longer.

WITNESS ACCUSES PENNELL.

Charles S. Parke Thinks Him Responsible For Burdick's Death.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 17.—The name of Arthur R. Pennell, correspondent in the Burdick divorce proceedings and who met a terrible death in a stone quarry two weeks after Mr. Burdick was murdered, constantly came up during the inquest before Judge Mercer today.

Charles S. Parke, Mr. Burdick's former business partner and close friend, while on the witness stand this afternoon gave it as his opinion, based on information and conjecture, that either Pennell or a hired assassin killed Burdick.

Pennell was much disturbed over the divorce proceedings instituted by Mr. Burdick against his wife and Mr. Parke firmly believed that this furnished the motive for the murder. He told of a conversation he had with Mr. Burdick in regard to the trouble, in which Burdick stated that Pennell had declared that he would commit suicide if the suit was not stopped and on one occasion he threatened to kill both Mrs. Burdick and himself.

Mrs. Gertrude E. Paine, wife of Dr. Seth T. Paine, Dr. Paine himself and A. Carlson, the Swedish boarder in Mrs. Paine's house, were also witnesses.

MURDERESS SOUGHT DEATH.

After Killing Her Mother and Daughter, Died in Flames.

Pen Yan, N. Y., March 17.—In a fury of mania, Mrs. James Strowbridge of Gumanoga, a village five miles from here, today killed her daughter, aged twenty-six, and her mother aged eighty, and after setting fire to the house in which the bodies lay, deliberately entered it and perished in the flames.

The three women lived a hermit life, working on their farm like men and often wearing men's clothing. Mrs. Strowbridge is supposed to have gone suddenly mad. For several days she had been acting strangely, but her method of life was such that her neighbors had little communication with her.

WORTMAN NOT GUILTY.

Is Cleared Of Responsibility For Explosion On The Massachusetts.

Washington, March 17.—The court which tried Edwin W. K. Wortman to determine the extent, if any, of his responsibility for the explosion in the six-inch turret of the battleship Massachusetts, in which nine men lost their lives, returned a verdict of not guilty.

SHAMROCK LAUNCHED.

Lipton's Challenger Now Floats In Waters Of The Clyde.

Glasgow, March 17.—The Shamrock III, Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger for the America's cup, was successfully launched at 1.15 o'clock this afternoon.

A heavy gale prevailed on the Clyde during the morning and for a time the Denny's, constructors of the vessel, thought it would be inadvisable to send the yacht into the water. The weather moderated toward noon, however, and the launching program was carried out.

At 1.15 p. m. Lady Shaftesbury broke the bottle, saying:

"I christen you, Shamrock; may God bless you and may you bring the cup."

Then, amid loud cheers, the Shamrock III. slid easily into the water.

Large crowds gathered at the Denny's yards at Dumbarton, in spite of the drenching rain, which, however, ceased before the arrival of the special visitors' train.

Sir Thomas Lipton escorted Lady Shaftesbury to the christening dais.

Among others on the platform were the Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie, Lord Overtoun, lord provost of Glasgow; Hon. Charles Russell, Reginald Ward, William Fife and Captains Wringe and Bevis.

After the lunch Sir Thomas Lipton said:

"My third and perhaps my last shot at lifting the America's cup will be the most serious and I think the most hopeful of my efforts. The Reliance may beat us, but it will not be because I have not got the best boat British brains and workmen can produce. If the cup stays in America, it will stay there because of the extraordinary genius of the American yacht builder. If he can produce a still further improvement in his art, I shall begin to think he is a bit more than human."

"There is no question but that the best boat wins in the international races. I believe the Shamrock III. will come near filling the bill. To my mind she is a marvel in which Fife and Watson have outdone themselves. With good trial races and no accidents her arrival in New York should mark the coming of the most formidable challenger ever sent over. I scarcely need add that much as I long to win and expect to win, a third defeat will only increase my admiration for a people who can beat us at a game that was once our own."

"However," added Sir Thomas, laughing, "a third defeat is of course quite out of the question."

An examination of the Shamrock III, in the launching shed, showed that Fife had struck out boldly on entirely novel lines, instead of trying to tinker or improve on either of the previous Lipton challengers. Like her predecessors, however, the Shamrock III. is built close up to the ninety-foot water line limit. Her length over all is 140 feet.

American wheel steering for the first time replaces the British tail, and the lesson learned with the Shamrock II through her pounding in head seas has led to a longer and finer drawn bow, giving the challenger the appearance of being a boat capable of negotiating comfortably any moderate sea.

The workmanship of the yacht is superb in every detail. Neither dent, rivet nor joint is visible under her paint.

DIDN'T HAVE TIME.

Legislature Fails to Take Up License Bill.

Concord, March 17.—The largest attendance that the legislature has known at this session reported today, probably because of the expectancy of the license bill, although that measure was not slated to appear until three o'clock in the afternoon.

This morning the crowd was concerned about what action the house might take in the matter of passing the state sanitarium bill over the veto of Governor Bacheelder, a two-thirds vote being necessary.

The speakers were Dr. Bell of Woodstock, Mr. Gould of Plymouth, Dr. Mitchell of Lancaster for the sanitarium, and John J. Donahue of Manchester and Rev. Mr. Phillips of Franklin in favor of sustaining the veto. At 12.40 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Ahearn of Concord, the house took a recess until two o'clock.

This afternoon, the discussion on the liquor question was again postponed. It was so late when the regular order of business was finished that it was decided to make the license bill a special order for ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

The democrats of the legislature held a caucus this afternoon to consider what action they should take as a party on the bill, but after some debate adjournment was taken without action.

When the bill providing for a sanitarium for consumptives was brought up for final action the house refused to pass it over the governor's veto.

The house incorporated the Derry and Salem street railway and killed the bill prohibiting all ice fishing in the state, except in certain special waters.

The senate killed the house bill establishing a state forestry nursery

"Let the GOLD DUST twins do your work."



Don't plod along like your grandmother did before you, scouring and scrubbing; bending and rubbing.

GOLD DUST

makes housework easy. It cleans everything and injures nothing. More economical than soap.

Made only by THE T. N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. New York. Boston. St. Louis.—Makers of OVAL FAIRY SOAP.

and tabled the house joint resolution for the settlement of the claim of Horace S. Cummings of Washington against the state.

WHAT BRADSTREET'S SAYS.

General Review Of Trade Conditions In New Hampshire.

MANY CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

East And Mouth Malady Apparently Very Prevalent.

Manchester, March 17.—A big herd of cattle, afflicted with the foot and mouth disease, was slaughtered and buried at Riverdale today. Nineteen more were killed at Goffstown and twenty-two were quarantined.

All the herds along the line of the Concord and Claremont railway have been thoroughly inspected and inspections in the southern part of the state will be continued.

TWO FAILURES.

Attempts To Settle The Waterbury Strike Prove Fruitless.

Waterbury, Conn., March 17.—Two attempts were made today to settle the street railway strike, but both resulted in failure.

TO PREACH IN DANVERS.

Rev. Eugene M. Grant, who has accepted the call to the Universalist church in Danvers, Mass., gave there from Stamford, Conn., with the highest word of praise from his former parishioners and friends. He is an able preacher who stands high in the councils of the denomination, having filled a number of important pastorates and been engaged in exacting clerical work throughout Connecticut and elsewhere, as well as publishing church papers and contributing regularly to others. This divine was for a time stationed over the Universalist parish here in Portsmouth.

MUST RELINQUISH HIS STUDIES.

Upon the advice of Dr. Hepburn of Annapolis, Md., the attending physician there of Philip Damrell Laughlin, the latter is obliged to again return home from the preparatory school because of continued ill health. Master Philip has reluctantly relinquished his studies in the hopes of regaining his strength, the doctor stating that he is suffering from complete exhaustion and to remain at this time of the year in his weakened state would be extremely hazardous. The young and ambitious Philip will return to Annapolis and resume his studies when fully restored to health.

MAGOOON GOES SOUTH.

George Magoon of East Rochester has started for the South with the Cincinnati National league team. His friends wish him an escape from the hoodoo of accidents and sickness which followed him all last season. With Magoon, Billy Bergen and Buck Hooker on the Cincinnati pay roll no team in the National league will have more friends in New Hampshire.

TO MAKE OFFICIAL VISITS.

Mrs. Carleton, president of the Rebekah assembly, is to officially visit Union lodge on Tuesday evening, April 7.

She will make a similar visitation to Fannie A. Gardner lodge on Friday evening, April 17.

Women love a clear, healthy complexion. Pure blood makes it. Burdock Blood Bitters makes pure blood

BARELY ESCAPES DESTRUCTION.

Fire Threatens Home Of A Former Portsmouth Man.

Fire in the old three-story Colonial style mansion of William L. Terhune formerly of this city, at No. 18 Melville avenue, Dorchester Monday night, threatened destruction to the publisher's beautiful home.

Wealthy neighbors of the president of the Colonial club rushed to the scene to assist in putting out the blaze, which had been caused by a lace curtain igniting from a gas jet.

The servants fought the fire till the arrival of the engines summoned by Policeman George Mahoney, when the firemen calmed the fears of the occupants and put out the blaze. Most of the damage was due to smoke and water, which reached several valuable works of art, hence the police were unable to give the exact amount though they say \$500 may cover a partial loss to parlor and contents.

Quite Fabulous.

"That foreign gentleman is said to have fabulous wealth."

"That's what it is," answered Mr. Cumro—"fabulous wealth. I don't believe \$50 of it is genuine."—Washington Star

If He Only Could.

Mrs. Noorich—Isn't it grand to ride in your own carriage?

Mr. Noorich—Yes, but I'd enjoy it more if I could stand on the sidewalk and see myself ride by.—Brooklyn Life.

Sadly Cynical.

The Consoler—Your misfortunes are no worse than those that beset other people. Misfortune never comes singly. Henpecked—Oh, no. It's married, of course.—Youkers Herald

The Difference.

"Is he lazy?"
"No. He merely has a wonderful capacity for rest."—San Francisco Town Talk.

Ever Notice It?

Say, have you ever noticed how some folks bear their names?
From Algernon to Zachary and back again to James?
How in the name of common sense such errors happen to creep into nomenclature baffles me, it's up to you!
There's Algernon, for instance, six feet four, rawboned and stout.
And Bill, a dainty chap whose mother doesn't know he's out.
And Moses, who is generally anything but meek.
And Mike, who is so timid that he hardly dares to speak.
The infant christened George usually turns out tough.
And Percy in the cradle later on gets good and rough.
Napoleon is nervous and as fussy as a hen.
And Gusie somehow proves to be a leader among men.
It is the same old principle—
Name's tough and tough is tame,
And we opine with Shakespeare that
There's nothing in a name.
—Baltimore News.

AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY.

So Thinks at Least One Traveling Man.

I would as soon think of starting out without my mileage books and try to start out on a trip without a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in my valise said a traveling man who represents a St. Louis hardware house. Why? Because I have to put up at all kinds of hotels and boarding houses. I have to eat good food and indifferent food at all hours of the day and night and I don't believe any man's stomach will stand that sort of thing without protest, anyway I know mine won't. It has to have something to break the fall and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the crutch I fall back on.

My friends often 'joke' me about it, tell me I'm an easy mark for patent medicine fakery, that advertised medicines are humbugs, etc., but I notice that they are nearly all ways complaining of their aches and pains and poor digestion, while I can stand most any old kind of fare and I feel good and ready for my work when it needs me, and I believe I owe my good digestion and sound health to the daily regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets year in and year out, and all the "joshing" the world will never convince me to the contrary.

I used to have heartburn about three times a day and a headache about three or four times a week and after standing for this for four or five years I began to look around for a crutch and found it when my doctor told me the best investment I could make would be a fifty-cent box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and I have invested about fifty cents a month for them ever since and when I stop and think that that is what I spend every day for cigars, I feel like shaking hands with myself, for I can keep my stomach and digestion in first class order for fifty cents a month. I don't care for any better life insurance.

My druggist tells me they are the most popular of all stomach medicines and that they have maintained their popularity and success because they do as advertised. They bring results, and result accounts in a patent medicine as much as in selling barbed wire.

HILL'S CASCARA QUININE

CURES COLDS IN 24 HOURS. CURES LAGRIFFE IN 3 DAYS.

N. C. BETTER REMEDY KNOWN FOR HEADACHE.

35 TABLETS FOR 25 CENTS.

BE SURE TO GET HILL'S: IT IS THE ONLY GENUINE.

Cash Talks

EXTRACT from REPORT (1902) of REVERE STEEPLECHASE, a permanent amusement at Revere Beach, Mass.

RECEIPTS.

June	\$8,068.28
July	12,550.64
August	13,104.24
Sept. (10 days)	4,608.92
	\$38,332.08
Expenditures	16,507.21
Net profits	\$21,824.87

THE HERALD

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In The City.

REVERE BEACH

County Fair and Musical Railway Co. (INCORPORATED).

100 Boylston St. Boston.

Finest Work Reasonable Prices.

OLIVER W. HAM.

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—AND—

Undertaker.

NIGHT CALLS at side entrance, No. 2 Hanover street, or at residence, cor. New Vaughan street and Baynes avenue.

Telephone 59-2.

H. W. NICKERSON

LICENSED EMBALMER

—AND—

FUNERAL DIRECTOR.

6 Daniel Street, Portsmouth.

Calls by night at residence, 9 Miller avenue, or 11 Gates street will receive prompt attention.

Telephone at office and residence.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny CAPSULES are superior to Balsam of Capivi, Cathartics or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the entire disease without inconvenience.

A Minister's Work For Colored Women

It looks as if the coming occupation for the new woman will be cooking and housework raised to the aesthetic plane. A good cook in well-to-do families now receives \$35 to \$45 a month. The ordinary woman who does general housework gets \$20 a month in the cities.

The kitchen girl is undoubtedly better paid than the dry goods female clerk or the factory or sewing girl, for the kitchenmaid has almost no expense. The only drawback to hiring out for housework is that it leaves the woman less personal liberty than the shop or factory allows. This and the feeling that there is somehow degradation attached to kitchen work are what have driven ambitious girls from this now well paid field. Even at the prices quoted it is impossible to get reliable house service, so that many ladies are



ONE OF THE SCHOOL OF SERVICE WAIT-RESSES.

forced to perform their own household labor. On the whole, this is not a bad result, for it will elevate housework.

Conditions being as they are, the noble scheme of Rev. L. G. Jordan, colored, of Philadelphia develops in the nick of time to fill the most urgent want in civilized domestic economy. He has established a "school of service." He has devoted himself to his race, he says, and fifteen years has been saving all the money he could to found his school. It will be the best work of his life, in his opinion.

All kinds of service required in a domestic establishment will be taught in Rev. Mr. Jordan's institution. All that style and flourish which appeal so to the fervid artistic negro imagination will be brought to bear in the working out of the plan. Even the large words which delight the Afro-American soul will be rattled to and fro constantly. For instance, a kitchen is here not a kitchen, but a "laboratory of cooking." Young persons from the country, who, perchance, know their work fairly well, but who "lack style," will be taken up like American singers in Paris and liked into shape and turned out finished artists in the all important matter of style. While cooks, housemaids, laundresses and seamstresses will constitute the bulk of those graduated from the establishment, young men will also be taught their perfect duties as coachmen, butlers, valets and groomsmen, likewise cooks and waiters. One who has ever noted a handsome yellow coachman driving his carriage through the park will understand what is meant by "style." Being a school of service, men must be admitted to the institution to some extent. It is agreeable to know also that white students will not be discriminated against in Mr. Jordan's college, but will be admitted on equal terms with colored. Thereby Rev. Mr. Jordan heaps coals of fire upon the head of the white race.

The most interesting part of the establishment is naturally the "laboratory of cooking." Everything must be done right, from the boiling of an egg to the making of a plum pudding. When it is remembered how few kitchen girls have the nice judgment even to watch the clock and time the operation of boiling an egg, the importance of such teaching will be understood. Again, a professor of chamber work will stand over the student while she smooths the snowy bed linen, which process must be completed with a broomstick or yardstick, and watch her to see that every scrap of lint and dust is removed from rug, floor and windows and that the sleeping room is aired perfectly as well. It is delightful to think of having in one's family a housemaid who will do hygienic chamber work.

With laundry work it is the same. Every piece must be turned out immaculate, all must be clean and orderly. To accomplish herself in laundry work the washerwoman to be must have ten lessons, the housemaid twelve lessons; the perfected cook, able for fancy cooking and invalids' diet, must take a course of sixty lessons.

The good work Rev. Mr. Jordan has here inaugurated for both black and white people cannot be measured. There are thousands of educated negro women who might be teachers, clerks and stenographers, but race prejudice prevents their securing employment. Here is sure occupation at excellent wages for every one who avails herself of the instruction in Rev. L. G. Jordan's "school of service."

MARY EDITH DAY.

GOWNS FOR MOURNING.

Many of These Beautiful Creations. Widows May Wear Black.

We all know that everything, whether good or bad, has its compensation, and therefore we are prepared to find a sort of solace in comfort in elegantly cut and fashioned garments, even though they are designed to express sorrow and mourning for the dead. One might even say that the fashionable mourning gowns are made more carefully and beautifully than those for ordinary occasions. The skirts are made to conform with the most stylish of the modes of the day. Halfcloth and featherbone give them the fashionable flare at the base and cause them to fall in rich folds at the bottom. The materials used vary to a great extent, according to the age of the wearer and the degree of relationship. The silk wrap eudora still remains the one thing for elegant first mourning, but after that come soft textures of silk and wool mingled or of silk alone in some clever crape weave. Fine dull cashmere and a crape cloth made of mohair and Australian wool, worn in form of heavy crape, are also shown.

There is a kind of armure cloth which makes up into very pretty mourning gowns when developed with all the care used in making other handsome garments. One dress of this kind is shown at one of the stores. The skirt, which is just allowed to touch the floor in the back, has a twelve inch shaped flounce around the bottom. This is a little deeper at the back and is stiffened in the approved fashion with a black taffeta ruffle beneath as a protector. On the flounce is one band of English crape four inches deep and above that three rolls of the same crape, as small as they can be made. The skirt is cut in many gores, every one of them piped down with the crape. Where the flounce joins the skirt there is a flat band one inch wide. There is a short half fitting coat to wear with this of the same material. The revers, cuffs and pocket lids are of the crape. There is a vest of dull armure silk, and this is buttoned to the chin with crape covered buttons. The outside coat, which is fastened to the vest, is so made that the flat collar and revers render some such arrangement necessary. Like the poor, the high collars are always with us. The mode of fastening the outside coat to the vest obtains in many of the new spring suits.

Even widows are now allowed by fashion to wear hats instead of uncomfortable little bonnets. It is not uncommon to see a lady with a large flat hat made, it is true, of crape, but tucked and puffed and ruffled into something like grace and beauty.

There are many vest effects in mourning attire. Perhaps the wish to have something a little less somber has something to do with it. It is and always was a pretty fashion. Blouse bodices are often seen. Under those circumstances the waist is made ornamental with tucks and folds of crape and sometimes with a little dull chenille embroidery. A home gown for a young widow is made of voile, set over a taffeta slip. Around the shaped flounce are narrow rolled bands of crape, two at the bottom and two at the top. Around the hips the skirt is trimmed



ELEGANT MOURNING.

with very narrow pipings, and the blouse waist has revers of heavy English crape and a shirred vest of the same. The collar is a band of the voile, with a turndown collar of crape. The collars may be of white tulle or fine mull, all white or with black stitching. This is a matter of individual taste.

In matters of mourning costume more latitude is now allowed than some years ago. A woman in really deep mourning may now go to informal dinners and assist at semigrand functions at home after the first three months. For such occasions is the pretty fancy of a waist shown here. The skirt is of some regulation mourning goods, such as armure silk or eudora cloth, but the waist is made of black chiffon shirred in lengthwise rows and garnished with exceedingly narrow folds of crape in clusters of three. Around the semicircular neck is a ruff of accordion pleated silk mull edged with a narrow ruche of chiffon. Just above that is an arrangement of folds of crape edged with dull jet beads. Jet ornaments in form of light necklaces are very much liked. The older the style is the better it is liked.

Gloves for mourning are of suede or glace kid. One's handkerchief may be entirely white or embroidered black or with a hem of black. Full gowns of chiffon and Brussels net made over silk are the proper thing when the wearer wishes to go to some dinner or reception permitted by the ordinary conventionalities. Some gowns are made simple, but others are much trimmed with jet.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

The New Woman Has Arrived

BEYOND a doubt the American woman is improving physically and mentally. The other day two women found a burglar in their flat. The old woman's way would have been to screech and keel over in a faint. These two American women attacked the intruder boldly. He ran into the street, they after him. They chased him into the arms of a policeman before they let up on him, and the policeman led him, panting, to the station house. Then there is that young Pawtucket high school teacher, Miss Rogers. She is a slender, delicate looking slip of a girl. The big boys of the high school had driven away several teachers before her because of unruliness and disorderly behavior. They thought to make short work of the new teacher. Led by the captain of the football team, six feet tall, the fellows refused to come to recitation. One slight secret, however, these ungallant bores did not know. Though little, the new teacher is mighty. She is a trained athlete and learned the womanly art of self defense at Wellesley college. When the captain of the football team showed insubordination, it seemed that a flash of lightning struck him in the nose. Blood flowed, and the captain of the football team went down upon the floor. Next came the next biggest high school bully who thought to defy a woman teacher. In the time of another flash of lightning he lay beside the vanquished captain of the football team. Then followed another and another defeat for the big boys who had scared off so many teachers. Now order reigns in Warsaw, and no wonder. Miss Rogers has laid down the dictum that impertinent remarks and disobedience will not be tolerated in that school, and not a soul disputes her. It was courage and pluck that enabled these women to score victory. They could because they thought they could.

I have observed in the past ten years a notable change in the appearance of the girl clerks, stenographers and other business young women who go to shops and offices in New York city. The other morning I happened to be in among a number of them who were waiting for a train upon the platform of an elevated station. Almost without exception these fine American girls were tall, flat backed and healthy looking, as though they cared for their bodies in the right way—by baths, wholesome food and plenty of air and exercise. What is more, their dress was beautifully appropriate to their duties. There was not one of those dirty, trailing skirts among them that I could see. In gowns, of black, dark gray or blue woolen fabric, with skirts of convenient walking length, plain hats that could defy weather on occasion, they looked the model business woman type all over. Their faces were bright, intelligent and many of them handsome, but there was none of that coquettish rolling of eyes and flapping of body that girls who used to go to business half to catch a husband adopted. Now the brave American girl knows her place in the business world and has settled into it. Coquettish and fond of man's admiration she may be, for that is natural, but this part of her manifestation she saves for her life outside of office.

Eleanor Kirk says: "Don't nag. Don't even nag in your mind. Don't look naggy. It is worse than it is to say naggy. It is worse to look naggy than it is to say naggy things, because the naggee is apt to imagine more nag than there really is."

Miss Edith Griswold, the New York lawyer, has been called as a patent expert to give testimony in an important law case, and she answered all questions put to her in a way that is a credit to herself and to womankind. A patent expert is one who has special knowledge of patent law, also wide experience in examining patent models. What is more, a patent expert receives for giving testimony \$35 a day and upward.

A spinster slept alone in one wing of a large house and felt timid about it. A married woman jeered at her for being afraid. "No wonder you are not scared," retorted the lone woman. "You've got a man and a pistol in your end of the house." No, the man was a little bit of a chap, and he was not always to be depended on, for sometimes he was drunk. Besides that, the pistol was not loaded, though the man was at times. Nevertheless here were a man and a pistol, and the spinster thought a woman with these near her had no business to be frightened.

Women, whatever you do, don't quarrel in your clubs and organizations and don't get jealous of one another's advancement and claw one another. That is the old woman's way, and it is the deadliest enemy to the real advancement of woman. Let men do the quarrelling.

A newspaper reporter had his sensibilities shocked because a considerable number of women were among the spectators who assembled to witness the death by electricity of an unruly and dangerous elephant. Such a spectacle is one that no sensitive person would care to see, but why was it worse for women than for men to be there? Really now?

Mrs. Booker T. Washington is editor of a magazine called Notes, the organ of the National Association of Colored Women.

ELIZA ARCHARD CONNER.

WHAT WOMEN CAN DO.

Here Are Two Who Have Proven Physical Development.

Things one woman has done may at any time be done by another woman. Think on that proposition. Physical development is at present neglected among women to the extent of a positive sin, a sin against their beautiful bodies. Physical development is what the sex needs today. How strong and splendid and able to take care of itself the feminine body is when properly trained you may know from the cases of a little girl and a young woman I shall tell you of. Their stories will demonstrate to you what you feel in your bones already—that the alleged weakness and cowardice of woman are not really natural at all, but an artificial growth upon our civilization.

First there is Bertha Eloise Grant, cow girl of Arizona. It has been said that no cowboy rough rider in Arizona is the equal of this fourteen-year-old girl. That is probably stretching things, but she is certainly as skillful and fearless a rider as any man among the world's leading horse heroes, the cowboys.

Physically that female child is the most happy and fortunate who has no women over her to constantly repress



THE COW GIRL.

her natural physical activity and forever and ever keep nagging her and telling her little girls must not run, jump and climb trees or do this, that or the other because—heaven help us!—it isn't "nice" for little girls to do these things. Oh, the sins mothers and grandmothers and aunts will have to answer for because of their stunting of the physical development of little girls! They have done it centuries until the most stupid, senseless, ignorant human creature in civilization is the middle aged and elderly woman. Now let the stunting be stopped for good and all.

That a splendid physical development in a woman is entirely compatible with purity of thought and modesty is proved by the brave cow girl, Bertha Grant. Wherever she is known she is mentioned in terms of admiration and respect, yet this girl has been riding astride in a divided skirt since she was old enough to sit upon a horse, and she knows no other way. She says she does not see how it is possible to sit a horse any other way than upon the cross saddle.

"If I were riding in a big city, I should do it just the same," she says. "I would imagine I was going to fall off all the time if I rode a sidesaddle." "Broncho buster?" Oh, yes. She has never yet found the range horse that she could not master. The cowboys, whose pet she is, taught her horse breaking, and now she can do it with the best of them. Then, too, her admiring, devoted father has been her constant companion from her childhood. The broncho has a bad name for stupidity, treachery and obstinacy, but Bertha Grant says:

"Bronchos are hard to manage, but after you have tamed them they are nearly as intelligent as a man. Once they know their master, he can do anything with them."

One hardly knows which to be more enthusiastic over, this Arizona girl horse trainer or that Maine woodswoman, Mrs. Freese. Her camping ground is the region of the headwaters of the Penobscot, with which she is probably more familiar than any other person living. She has absolute control over her nerves, never loses her head and is a noted hunter of game, large and small. She is a fine wing shot. She is rather slender in figure, but perfectly strong and healthy, and she gets this splendid physique, mark you, by active outdoor life, not drudging, stooping over the soil, nose to the ground, but by long tramps and canoe trips. She was born with the woods love in her blood. No narrowing, stunting female pruning could starve it out of her. Now she makes her enthusiasm pay by conducting hunting and tourist parties through her beloved haunts in forest and by stream. Maine has 1,800 registered and licensed guides, and of these Mrs. Freese is one of the most skillful as well as noted. Her nearest hunting ground is fourteen miles from her home, nine by canoe, four afoot.

In the heart of the forest she has a winter lodge of logs. There she goes upon snowshoes and camps when the woods lunging surges over her soul in cold weather. At these times she cuts holes in the ice of the Penobscot waters and catches fish. All this, bear in mind, without neglecting her household duties. So men need not be afraid of the physically new woman.

ALICE ZIMMERMAN.

An Editor's Views on Home Gardening

DON'T you think our readers would like something about spring garden work and flower planting?" asked the contributor, biting a pencil.

"Yes," answered the editor, with some enthusiasm. "Some of my friends have already begun. They have a cold frame with flower and vegetable seeds planted in it. When these sprout and get large enough, they will be transplanted to the open ground and—go on and write. Tell ladies first to see that all the rubbish is cleared up from their grounds, especially in back yards. Some back yards I know of are a holy terror, with ashes, old shoes and bones and boards."

"Tell our ladies that if they have only the tiniest bit of ground, no bigger than a blanket, to have it covered with brilliant green grass. A grass plot in a very small yard looks better than a mingled up mass of flowers without the grass. In such case a rosebush or two may be set in a corner and other flowers, a few choice ones, be grown in pots. Large pots full of steadily blooming, perfectly cared for flowers dotted around the edge of the central grass plot will redeem the poorest, shabbiest little home from ugliness."

The editor warmed up to his theme. He leaned back and thought. "By the way," he began again, "here in this English magazine is a picture you may like. Suppose you have it copied to illustrate what I call decorated gateways. Wherever there are those old fashioned gate entrances to yards they can be made objects of artistic beauty. There are hardly running vines which drape everything with graceful masses of flower and foliage. One of the best of these is the perpetually blooming honeysuckle. A wooden arch or frame may be built up over the gate without trouble or expense. A woman can make it. Why, I could do it myself! Then plant beside each gate pillar an evergreen honeysuckle, or, say, a honeysuckle one side and a clematis the other, and let them twine in a true lovers' knot, like the rose and the brier in 'Villikens and Dinah.'"

"Anything else?" asked the contributor.

"It is a subject most interesting," continued the editor, "and I have my ideas about it, though I don't say much. Now, I for one, think village homes and country homes would be far handsomer with no fences at all around them. In New England are miles and miles of farms with scarcely a fence to be seen from the highway, and the effect is beautiful, giving a splendid expanse to the landscape. In villages, where lots and plots must be divided, it adds greatly to the sightliness of a street to have the line between them



DECORATED GATEWAY.

marked by a row of flowers or a very low hedge. Next door neighbor ladies do not have their differences any more, as they used to, I am told, since the advent of the new woman, so they can unite on the style of plant, flower or hedge that shall most attractively define the line between lots, and together they can keep that line beautiful. Different colored phloxes are among the most effective for borders, or where fences cannot be done away let them be covered with flowering vines. Morning glories are among the prettiest and most graceful, morning glories mixed with their exquisite shadings of red, white, purple and blue and striped. Then, too, the most unsightly old sheds and outbuildings can be completely hidden with ivy and others of nature's beautifiers. There is no artist like nature."

"Anything more?"

"Why, yes, now you ask me. I notice throughout the country generally women are interested in village improvement, in cleaning up and making slightly neglected alleys and bare, ugly streets and houses. The same spirit is as much needed in farm districts as in villages to keep down weeds along roadsides and to plant shade trees and things till they are grown. All this belongs to the subject of making home beautiful, for one's whole neighborhood is his home. Women's clubs ought to attend to these matters, I am sure. In some places already they have obtained from municipal authorities the right to turn vacant lots into summer gardens for school children."

"Really you know more than I do on the subject," said the contributor.

"Young women," replied the editor, with dignity, "an editor needs to know everything!"

JANE STORY.

MISTAKES GIRLS MAKE.

The Greatest in Telling Their Troubles to Other Girls.

"What is the greatest mistake girls make, in your opinion?" asked little Miss Debutante.

"Telling their troubles to other girls," responded Mrs. Worldlywise promptly. "Lord help the innocent who does that! The number of women who cannot keep a secret is positively appalling. The shortness of women's friendships is also appalling. Now, while there are women who will keep secrets as long as a friendship lasts, there are practically none who will keep any kind of a secret after it is all over. Therefore, when you have confided in a woman, either don't quarrel with her or else resign yourself to have your secrets public property."

"I shall be pretty careful," was Miss Debutante's comment. "If you don't



INTERMINABLE LETTERS.

mind pouring out another cup of tea for me," continued Mrs. Worldlywise. "I can continue on this subject for a good hour, for certainly the way of the average girl is simply peppered with mistakes—mistakes for which she has to atone very heavily at times. If there is anything I despise, it is the girl 'rusher,' for instance, the polite girl 'rusher.' She discovers that you give little Sunday evening affairs, for example, or that you have a lot of men friends. That settles it. She becomes introduced to you, she 'dears' you and hangs around you until you invite her, then she haunts your house morning, noon and night until she has annexed all your desirable friends, principally those of the male sex. When your parties become fewer or else ancient history, she adjourns to another woman's house and does the same thing over again. Then there is the intense sort of girl. She writes you interminable letters, wondering why you don't call and begging you to ring her up on the telephone and say whether she has hurt your feelings. Oh, why will a girl have the interminable letter craze either with women, or, worse still, with men? Oh, the precious time wasted, the tears spent over them, the midnight oil burned! And if girls only knew the contempt men have for the letter writing fiend! Such an awful bore she becomes!

"Being selfish and talking about one's petty affairs is another ailment common to girls; being stupid or personal in their conversation when they are invited out is another. How can they help it? Why, you're not invited out to dinner, for instance, to make a claim of yourself and simply guzzle food. Do as a clever friend of mine did. She kept a little book in which she wrote every bright thing she heard, and she always had an anecdote, a joke or some witty saying ready. That girl never had to angle for invitations."

"One of the most heinous faults, though, is neglecting little courtesies, particularly notes and such. I know of a girl who lost the best friend she had simply by neglecting to thank her for a favor. When a woman puts herself out for you, the least you can do is to thank her. Girls who are careless in this respect may make friends, but they never keep them. A thoughtful little note, a mere line or two, means so much."

"One of the silliest things girls do with men is to lose their temper. I think nearly all the unhappiness between men and girls arises from this one cause. Always remember that it takes two to make a disagreement, and it never pays to lose your temper. If he has been inconsiderate, either pass it over in silence, be good natured about it or else drop his acquaintance entirely. Don't always be looking for offense. That is the trouble with girls—they are always imagining things which men don't even dream of, for men take a large view of things. They are not all the time looking for little snags. If you want men friends, be good natured—dignified, of course, but good natured. Don't nag and don't be fussing all the time for fear they are trying to injure your feelings. I think that is about all I have to say, but perhaps it can help you," Mrs. Worldlywise remarked dryly as she rose and put on her gloves.

MAUD ROBINSON.

To Tax Old Maids and Bachelors. A bill has been introduced into the New York legislature providing for a tax on old maids and bachelors, the proceeds to go to the support of founding asylums. This is not fair. Women may not pop the question, and when a woman remains single she is entitled to the benefit of the doubt whether or not it is her own fault.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OUR OFFICE, NO. 4, E. C. A.

Meets at Hall, Police Block, High St. Second and Fourth Wednesdays in each month.

Officers—A. L. Phinney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charleson, Noble Chief; Fred Feltner, Vice Chief; William Hampshire, High Priest; Frank W. Maloon, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Hermit; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanscom, C. of R.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 8, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each Month.

Officers—C. W. Hanscom, Commodore; John Hooper, Vice Commodore; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester B. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jenners, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Herum, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

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